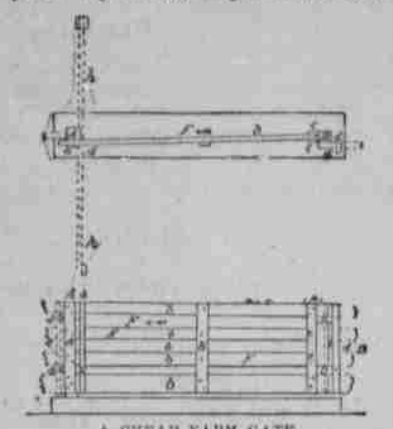


THE FARMING WORLD.

HANDY FARM GATE.

It is Not Only Very Economical But Easily Constructed.

Here is another simple gate, the patent on which expired long ago. The illustration shows a plan and side view of it. The posts are double, or a set of poles or staves may be substituted for the second of each pair. Cleats just beneath the first and third board of the panel forming the gate hold the two members of each pair of posts in position and serve for supports upon which the gate slides. The gate is an ordinary panel fence, except that at one end, the right in the drawing, two of the boards project beyond the end cleat of the panel and enter a mortise in the post or posts between the pair of posts. By sliding the panel back these



A HANDY FARM GATE.

projecting boards are disengaged and the panel may be swung open as indicated by the dotted line in the upper figure of the illustration. An advantage claimed in the patent specifications for this form of gate, which is so similar to those found everywhere on the ordinary farm, is that the whole fence can be made of such gates or panels, and an entrance effected at any part of the field where it may be desired.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEEDING THE PIG.

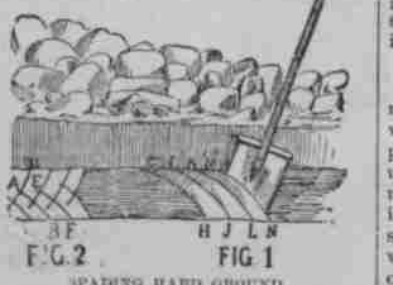
The Mingling of a Variety of Foods Highly Recommended.

Henry Stewart relates that he saw one case of three pigs fed upon corn meal, prepared in the best way, to induce them to eat largely of it with the expectation of producing a large growth at an early age. The result was, that at 120 days old, these pigs were more square of fat, almost spherical in form, and their bones and muscles so weak that two of them could stand but a moment, and had to sit upon their haunches; yet these pigs only weighed ninety pounds each, at least forty pounds less than if they had been fed a proper ration. Mr. Stewart remarks that it is very unskillful feeding that will not produce an average growth of one pound live weight a day. If the feeder has plenty of skim milk, then cooked cornmeal mixed with the milk makes a very desirable ration—the skim milk being rich in albumoids and the mineral elements necessary to grow a muscular and rangy young animal. Length and breadth of body are necessary to build rapid growth upon. This development cannot be attained without the proper food, but with either of the ration alone, the recommended and especially the skim milk and cornmeal ration, the best result may be reached. Skim milk alone has too large a proportion of albumoids to carbohydrates, being about four-fifths of muscle-forming food, or one of casein and albumen to 1.25 of milk, sugar and oil. The proportion should be, as in whole milk, one to 2.5. If then, one quart of skim milk is added to one pound of cooked cornmeal, the starch and oil of the meal will make the ration right; and fed in this way a quart of skim milk is about equal in food value to a pound of cornmeal, or 112 pounds of skim milk will feed fifty-five pounds of cornmeal with fifty-five pounds of pork to two bushels of corn. But if the milk is fed alone, the nitrogenous elements in excess, are not fully utilized. This illustrates the advantage of mingling a variety of elements in the food ration, and these elements should be selected with reference to the proper balance of all the constituents. The food of the corn pig should be in liquid form and cooked to render it easier of digestion; and as the suckling pig is accustomed to take nourishment from its dam many times a day, he should be fed at intervals five times a day for some weeks, and then gradually reduced to three feeds per day.—Farmers' Voice.

SPADING HARD GROUND.

How to Make the Spade Sink Easily into the Ground.

The first point in rapid, easy digging is to keep one side-edge of the spade always out of the earth, in sight. Fig. 1 shows how a non-expert will bury both edges of the spade in the earth, and have harder work to do, both in sinking the spade and in breaking off the slice of earth. Fig. 2 shows how an expert will sink his spade; and, of being the expert, he has the spade, the edge being out the second cut, etc. This held, the spade sinks more easily and the one edge breaks off true.



SPADING HARD GROUND.

and easily. Sink the spade by a succession of quick "shoves" or thrusts with the foot, throwing one's whole weight with a quick impulse upon it, and working the handle slightly back and forth in sympathy with the thrusts of the foot. It will take from two or three to six or eight "shoves" to send a sixteen-inch spade "home." The best way to get this motion is to watch a real expert and get him to teach you. I almost never use a pick or mattock. A good digging-spade well handled will dig almost anything, but the stone-cleaver grave, faster alone than with the help of the pick—cleaning, in Bee-Clayton.

LOCKED UP THE BEAR.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 1.—A wagon train of Italian grapes, going east, having a large collection of dancing monkeys, bears and other animals, came to grief in New Carlisle. They called at the house of Robert Brockway for dinner, and while the woman of the house was preparing it they stole a watch and chain and other articles of jewelry. The man was notified, and considering the men of less value than the bear placed the bear behind the bars. To settle the matter the thief paid over all the money he had and the bear was released.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

Summary of What Has Been Accomplished by the First Session of the Fifty-second Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A review of the work of the Fifty-second Congress, which was in session eight months, may prove of interest at this time.

The house devoted the first two months of its session to the discussion and adoption of a code of rules, after which the regular business was taken up. Bills to the number of 9,077 have been introduced in the house and 4,500 referred to committees. Of this number 2,115 have been reported and placed on the calendar, about 450 of which have passed the house. The most important measure considered by the house, excepting the general appropriation bill, was the silver bill, the tariff measure reported from the ways and means committee, the Chinese exclusion act, the "intermediate" and army nurse pension bills, and the act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, the bill increasing the pay of life saving crews, to establish land promotion in the army, for the better control of national banks in regard to loaning money to directors and officers, and to add the name of the secretary of agriculture to the cabinet officers who may act as president in certain contingencies. This bill and the silver bill failed in the house, as did also the free coinage bill which passed the senate. The several tariff bills passed by the house failed in the senate, as did also the bills providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

Of the 3,492 bills introduced in the senate, 1,162 were reported upon by committees and 700 of them passed. Among the most important measures passed by the senate and not acted upon by the house were the following: To facilitate the claims for arrears of pay and bounty for the construction of revenue cutters, two each; the "pure food" bill; the bill to increase the use of pension for certain cases of deafness; to fix the price of lands entered under the desert land laws; to authorize the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal from Philadelphia to New York by New York bay and the bill for the immigration laws. A large number of public building and claim bills passed by the senate also failed in the house.

One hundred and thirty bills passed both houses and been sent to the president for his signature. There are twenty of these bills still under consideration by the executive. One has been returned to the house by the president, and two have been vetoed—the bill to amend the organizing of the circuit courts of appeals so as to give it jurisdiction of certain Indian cases, and the bill referring the Metcalf claim to the court of private land claims. Three have become laws without the president's approval.

YOU CAN'T ALWAYS TELL.

A Smart Individual Who Found Himself Mistaken.

"Think a bird's nest over there," said Hunter to Spats.

"Nonsense," replied Spats. "But see how much attention he pays her."

"That's nothing."

"O, you needn't tell me that a man is as attentive as that to his wife after the honeymoon is over."

"Well, I'll bet you a box of cigars they are not a bird's nest."

"You ask the groom."

"Ask him yourself."

"O, no, I won't."

"I will, then." And Hunter went over to where the two were sitting, touched the man on the shoulder, and said:

"I beg your pardon for the intrusion, but my friend over there and I have a wager which you can decide for us, if you will."

"With pleasure. State the case."

"How long have you been married?"

"I'm not married at all."

"But this lady—"

"Is my sister. Have you any further questions in family history to ask?" the stranger inquired, coldly.

But Hunter hadn't—Brooklyn Life.

AT THE TELEPHONE OFFICE.

"I want to send a message to a lady in Philadelphia. Her mother is not expected to live," said a Harlem man to the operator.

Operator takes the message, sits down at his table and begins to send it over the wire.

"Hold up! Don't give it to her so slow. She's got heart disease. Go slow. Break it to her gently."—Texas Siftings.

IN A FINE RETREAT.

Neighbor—What's the trouble in the house?

Son—Oh, something's gone wrong with my...

Neighbor—Where's your father?

Son—He's gone down into the cyclone pit for the afternoon.—Judge.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not, a simple needs convincing, is to bring comfort to his hearth, as a positive condition to a healthy life, is to be the only one, as the California Fig Syrup Co.

MANY MEN FATIGUE themselves not only by work as by listening to catch up with lost time.

Nature's Mothers are greatly benefited by using the American Fig Syrup Co.'s "A. H. C. Bismarck Bottled Beer" of St. Louis.

It takes a big man to hold a large audience.—Boston Transcript.

Health Tip: Dishes served warm, especially meat, are best for the Ohio Channel Co. Cincinnati.

Has his eyes and down—the balloons.—Truth.

THE CARRIAGE-MAKING INDUSTRY HAS TURNED OUT A LOT OF GOOD FEELS IN ITS LINE.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.

CATTLE—Best steers, 2.00 to 2.50.

Native cows, 1.50 to 2.00.

HOES—Good to choice, 1.00 to 1.50.

WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 65 to 70.

COAL—No. 2 mixed, 4.00 to 4.50.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, 2.00 to 2.50.

RYE—No. 2, 2.00 to 2.50.

FLOUR—Patent, 3.00 to 3.50.

RAV—Choice timothy, 1.00 to 1.50.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 10 to 15.

BUTTER—Creamery, 15 to 20.

EGGS—Choice, 10 to 15.

POTATOES—New, 10 to 15.

CATTLE—Fair steers, 1.50 to 2.00.

ROCKS—Patent and shipping, 2.00 to 2.50.

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